



Development and cooperation

Aspects of vulnerability, fear and aspects to see the future with a good perspective.

Climate Migration - Aspects of vulnerability and uncertainty

Ecological Crisis and Globalization

It is imperative that States adapt their domestic asylum regulations to this new reality by incorporating a thorough analysis of environmental and climatic conditions in the region from which the applicant comes, as well as advancing policies and legal practices that protect those who have to leave their homes in the context of the climate emergency before the damage is so severe that it is consider it a violation of the right to life." (Atapattu et al., 2020), On the other hand, today there are protection mechanisms with respect to people displaced across borders due to sudden and/or temporary climate effects – floods, earthquakes, etc., i.e. good state or regional practices such as the extension of humanitarian visas or the activation of emergency plans. These practices have been reflected in 'soft law' documents by different institutions that have an impact on the global governance of migration and were even included in Goal 2 of the Global Compact on Migration (2018)." (Atapattu et al., 2020)

Discrimination against women – Vulnerability aspect and optimistic future

Inequalities

Discrimination against women – Vulnerability aspect and optimistic

future Inequalities According to Amnesty International's report, they currently find several inequalities, from bans on unaccompanied driving or the denial of the right to vote, to laws where women are prevented from making personal decisions. (Garrido Carrasco, 2019). There are many countries that until a few decades ago did not have the rights that now protect equality. We might think that on the other side of the coin we find that historically what we once perceived as a cultural fact assumed de facto without concern, as space and time passes, changes generational leadership, also brings with it the modification of perspective and paradigm, laws are modified and multiculturalism is applied in small doses creating new states of consciousness and reforms that carry with them in many cases the gaze of scepticism, also that of rejection by those most rooted in traditionalism, so assimilation will never be easy. (Eid Aldhafeeri, 2021). "Despite advances in international forums, proponents of relativism do not recognize the universality of human rights. They argue that international human rights treaties have been defined by international agencies that represent specific values, i.e., Western ones. Its position is that the representation of the world, the beliefs, values and practices of each human group must be defined, interpreted and applied according to the parameters of its cultural context." (Garrido Carrasco, 2019)

Biodiversity – Vulnerability and trust, the challenge of sustainability

Ecological crisis

80% of the Indigenous Community protects the world's biodiversity

The World Bank notes that although indigenous peoples own, occupy, or use a quarter of the earth's surface, they safeguard 80% of the remaining biodiversity.

Likewise, a document from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) indicates that traditional indigenous territories cover up to 24% of the world's land surface and contain 80% of ecosystems. These sources support the claim about the importance of indigenous communities in the conservation of

global biodiversity. Native people throughout the history of humanity, have been the safeguards of mother earth, natural resources, biodiversity and ancestral knowledge, in the same way it is to say that they have always been seen by many people as individuals who hinder progress, without wanting to do like people who consider themselves civilized as a matter of social stratum, economic or cultural reasons. While it is true that in our vast majority we relate the ideal life with the possession of material elements, it must be said that much of the wealth that is occupied in the hands of higher per capita income is thanks to the exploitation of resources of those with labor significantly more exploitation or labor inequality for the benefit of others. Either through concessions, laws or permits for a certain established time. The work of those human beings who become witnesses, and in many cases part of not finding a way out of extreme situations, is undoubtedly a reason to create collective awareness, to seek resilience, not only of those who remain vigilant, fearful or in a state of uncertainty because they are not only lurking in some regions due to climate change and the threat of being forced to displacement, but also the dilemma of continuing to defend their ideals, traditions and what until very recently was considered their territory of comfort. For my part, they deserve all respect for the tireless struggle of these native peoples of the land that welcomed them, fed them and gave them sustainability generation after generation. Currently we do not look at the defense of Biodiversity as a conflict where foreign transfers of citizens are carried out, we talk about repercussions for the lives of all beings, their extinction and extreme situations where there is nothing left but to work to learn from the lessons of resilience of populations that have already suffered and have managed to recover from alarming states of instability and repression.

The material perspective allows us to conceive that there are biophysical limits of an objective nature at the planetary level or at the level of specific ecosystems, which determine the support capacity of the biosphere at different scales and which set natural limits or thresholds to economic growth, productive activities and pollution and extraction of resources." (Mario Pérez Rincón et al., 2024)

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